the open position in which the movable arm 15 seats down against the journal 69, as opposed to being radially moved outward (as opposed to rotationally moved). The radially outward position is shown in Figs. 3 and 28. A free moving anti-gravity ball (83) moves in a channel (95) formed in the surface of the fixed arm (13). This ball (83) moves when a momentum is imparted to the ball (83) when the momentum is imparted to the hinge mechanism (11). Since the ball (83) is free to move, its normal position is the lower position in the channel (95) because of gravity. When the ball (83) is in this position, arms are free to move with respect to one another, i.e., the free arm is free to rotate with respect to the fixed arm. When momentum is applied the ball (83) moves under its force against gravity to the other upper position in the channel (95) and the arms become locked out from full movement by the interference of the ball.

Discussion of the cited prior art:

Habegger et al. (6,393,664) has been cited against claims 1-5 and 7-12 as anticipating the invention whereby each element is alleged to be shown in the same interconnection. Haregger shows a spring driven detented hinge "A" for a freezer chest or ice chest "F". See Figs. 5A and 5B. In Fig. 5A the freezer door "F2" is closed down on the freezer chest "F1". In Fig. 5B the door "F2" is held open by the detent action of the hinge. The Habegger hinge has two main attachment parts: the hinge plate 32 (Fig. 1) which is attached to the cover "F2" and the body flange plate 20 (Fig. 1) which is attached to the chest "F2". Formed as a part of the hinge plate 32 is the cam "E" which really is a cam plate (Figs. 2, 3). Formed as a part of the body flange plate 20 is a cylindrical body "B" which has within a compression spring "C" and a ball "D". The spring operates to force the ball to be always in contact with the cam plate. The cam plate "E" rotates on the hinge pin (rivet or screw) extending though the apertures (Figs. 2, 3, 4). The cam plate end of the (barrel) cylindrical body "B" has diametrically opposed longitudinally extending slots 50a, 50b for the lobe 42 and the body of the cam plate to rotate

from the vertical position (Fig. 2) to the horizontal position (Fig. 3). When the freezer lid "F2" is raised (pivoted upwardly) the spring forces the ball into the recess 44 in the cam plate (Fig. 3). This holds the freezer lid "F2" in the open position (Fig. 5B). The lid is closed by pulling down on it and overcoming the detent spring force of the spring "C". The Habegger ball is not free to move. It is not an anti-gravity ball. Nor does it move due to a momentum imparted to it. The two Habegger hinge pieces are never locked out, nor does the Habegger ball act as a lockout which interferes (halts/ stops etc.,) with the possible movement of the two hinge pieces. A detent is not a lockout. Nor is there a scissor motion beween the two Habegger hinge pieces. Lastly, the Habegger hinge pieces are fixed for rotational motion with respect to each other (but not sissor motion) by the rivet or screw passing though the apertures 30a, 30b, 30c. There is absolutely no motion other than rotational motion permitted by the Habegger design for his hinge pieces. There can be no radial motion (or translation motion permitted in Habegger.

In the claims:

Amend the claims as follows. These amended claims begin at the top of the following page pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121.